

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT

FINAL TERM EXAMINATION FEBRUARY 2018

CLASS IX

Marking Scheme – ARABIC

- 1 a) الإبل 10
b) سنامان
c) تكثر الإبل في الصحراء
d) يتحل الجوع والعطش كما أن أرجله ليست بها حوافر مما السير بسهولة في رمال الصحراء
e) نحن نأكل لحمها ونشرب لبنها ونستفيد كثيرا من جلودها وأوبارها
f) أرجله ليست به حوافر
- 2 صديقي العزيز 4
تحية طيبة و بعد
أنا بخير والحمد لله و أتمني لكم جميعا كل خير و عافية . و أنا أواصل دراستي.....
- 3 ثلاثة - أ 2
أربع - ب
- 4 أ – يا فاطمة إُدخِلي الفصل الان 2
ب –جاءت حامدة من المدرسة.
- 5 هذا ولد مجتهد. 2
ذلك مهندس.
- 6 A noun will be in the genitive case if it is preceded by / من / الى / عن / على / في / ب / ل 5
ل
These letters are called letters of genitive case.
مثال: الكتاب على الطاولة
- 7 Mudaf is a noun added or joined to a noun following it. It becomes known or 5
specific because of this joining. Usually a noun is joined in this pattern to
express possessive meaning. That is why this is termed in grammar as genitive
of possession. Mudafun Ilayhi is the noun which comes after Mudaf and It is
always in genitive case.
مثال:لعينا في ميدان المدرسة.
- 8 1. Are you students? 5
2. I am working in this college.
3. Muhammed was waiting for Saeed.
4. Is this your pen?
5. Three girls came.
6. She reached today.
7. If you do hard work you will succeed.

8. They are studying in the college.

- 9 ١ - هل هذا قلمك؟ 5
٢ - هم طلاب.
٣ - هن ممرضات.
٤ - هؤلاء البنات مجتهدات.
٥ - هل أنت من دهلي؟
٦ - هذا بنك جديد.
٧ - كتابي على الطاولة.
٨ - أبنائهم في دهلي.
- 10 Alif: These men are standing , waiting to travel the public vehicles. These women are also waiting to travel in public vehicles. That is a youngster. That youngster is carrying the luggage of the passengers for wage. 18

Those women and men are also waiting to travel in public vehicles.

There are number of public buses. Every one is traveling in the public vehicle to go to his destination. There are workers in the station. Among them are drivers, conductors, the typists on type writers and computer and other works like cleaning the station and office , station security and assisting staff for the passengers.

- 11 أ - فعل الأمر 2
ب - فاعل 2
- 12 أ - إشرابي 2
ب - أكتوا 2
- 13 imprisonment الحبس 15
cage قفصا
gold ذهب
Forests غابات
aim غايت

1.The bird says imprisonment is not my way of life

And there is no enjoyment in it.

2.I am not satisfied in the cage

Even if it made of gold

3.Forests of my Lord are my aim

And to live there is my motto

4.How nice is my eating place there

I drink sweet water of the stream

5.I go there to quench my thirst

From the origin of the stream

Explanation شرح الابيات

These lines are taken from the poem الطائر from the book.....القرائة الرشيدة

The poet tries to explain the feelings of a bird which is caged by some one for fun and enjoyment , which is against the nature of the bird.

The Almighty God created every creature with specific aim and with specific nature programmed in it. Likewise every bird is created to fly freely with its peers and lead a free life. No bird can be happy in a cage even if all facilities are provided. Imprisonment is against the nature of the bird

فلست ارضى قفصا – ان يكن من ذهب

I am not satisfied in the cage even if it is made of Gold.

In the forests the birds can eat the fresh fruits directly from the trees and it can drink sweet water from the streams. The bird can play freely with the other birds. اصدح فيها مطلق فالحبس ليس مذهب

Those who cage the birds for their own enjoyment is doing a big sin .

- 14 The poet describes the wonderful creations of the Almighty God .The nature of world indicates the existence of God. The change of day and night and all the wonderful phenomena , the sun the moon are created by God with definite purpose. No one can point out any drawback or any mistake in the creations. It is mandatory for everyone to be thankful to the only God. 3